

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraphs beginning at page 11, line 18, as follows:

Figure 4 is a graph showing an exemplary information signal that could be sent from the transmitter segment (Figure 1) to the receiver segment (Figure 3). Frequency in hertz is shown on the ~~vertical~~ horizontal axis, and Power Density measured in watts/hertz is shown on the vertical axis. Waveforms 35-39 represent information that is to be transmitted. This information is received and then scrambled for retransmission. Though the graph shows the information signals within a particular bandwidth and with specific power densities, these characteristics can be adjusted according to the particular application involved.

Figure 5 is a graph showing a scrambled information signal. This signal can be generated, for example, by the frequency converter 22 (Figure 1) combining the IF signal 18 and the local oscillator signal 27 (Figure 1). As shown in Figure ~~[[3]]~~ 5, the resulting signal has a gaussian distribution. This gaussian distribution signal includes the scrambled information signals 35-39 shown in Figure 4. But, waveforms 35-39 can no longer be electronically detected without knowledge of the correct password 24 (Figure 1). This scrambled data can now be safely transmitted.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 5, as follows:

Figure 8 is a block diagram of another exemplary embodiment of a transmitter in accordance with the present invention. The transmitter can be ground, air, or space

based. The function of the embodiment shown in Figure 8 is the same as the function of the exemplary embodiment shown in Figure 1. However, the method of generating a gaussian frequency distribution is different. As with the pseudo-random noise generator 26 discussed with respect to Figure 1, a pseudo-random noise generator 50 generates bits of a digital pseudo-random noise signal. The pseudo-random noise signal is then filtered by a low pass filter 49. In Figure 1, the signal is then sent to a voltage controlled oscillator. However, in the Figure 8 embodiment, the signal is sent to a limiter 48 in order to remove amplitude variations. The signal is then combined with an un-modulated output of local oscillator 47. This combining operation ~~connects~~ converts the random noise signal into a signal having a gaussian frequency distribution. This gaussian frequency distribution signal is then combined with the intermediate frequency signal in a manner similar to that described with regard to Figure 1.